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cerns, to nullify the Monroe Doctrine,  
to nullify the Constitution itself by  
means of his Article X. of the cove-  
nant, which he has the continued as-  
surance to represent as the hope of  
the nations and the light of the world.  
It would be almost humorous, we  
repeat, if the state of mind it denotes  
were not so serious a matter.

**An Observation.**

The more one sees of HENRY ALLEN,  
Governor of Kansas, and the more  
one sees of the avowed candidates for  
the Presidential nomination on the  
Republican side—see of them and the  
willing recipients of the distinguished  
honor—the larger HENRY ALLEN  
looks.

**An Infusion of New Blood into the  
Financial and Business Situation.**

The Supreme Court opinions re-  
garding lawful taxes, in the matter of  
stock dividends, and regarding hon-  
est valuation, in the matter of rail-  
road property, will be an infusion of  
new blood into the financial and busi-  
ness situation. Of the two rail-  
road valuation decisions is the more  
important both in principle and in  
application. It is something which  
will demand later discussion at  
length when the full text of the op-  
inion is available. Meanwhile as to  
both these opinions and the Steel Cor-  
poration judgment of the other day,  
the great outstanding fact, as plain  
as a church on a hill, is that legisla-  
tive enactment, political electioneer-  
ing and popular leadership are gen-  
erally brought back again from un-  
sound and dangerous quagmires to the  
safe footing of solid earth.

**As to Nullification and Nullifiers.**

After an interval of months of in-  
activity President Wilson resumes his  
attacks upon Senators who differ with  
him in their ideas of patriotic duty  
and constitutional limitations. It is a  
somewhat curious fact that in return-  
ing to the subject of his previous  
Article X. of the treaty and cove-  
nant—the President should likewise re-  
turn to the obnoxious manner which dis-  
tinguished his speeches just before  
the unfortunate break in his physical  
or mental health when he was on the  
stump. The only change is in his  
selection of abusive epithets.

Even those Senators who are known  
as mild reservationists and who have  
come perhaps the nearest to manifest-  
ing readiness to accept the substance  
if not the exact form of his person-  
ally determined fabric of supergov-  
ernment are now denounced by Mr.  
Wilson as "mild nullifiers."

For lambasting purposes the word  
"nullifier" is as offensive as "quitter"  
or any of the other terms of studied  
insult and contempt applied by the  
author of Article X. to those who  
have objected to his self-determined  
conceptions. "I hear of reservation-  
ists and mild reservationists," he  
writes to the long suffering HERRICK,  
"but I cannot understand the differ-  
ence between a nullifier and a mild  
nullifier." Again: "I have been  
struck by the fact that every so-  
called reservationist in effect is  
rather sweeping nullification of the  
terms of the treaty itself."

This amazing misuse of a word that  
has a precise if more or less obvious  
signification in political history is  
characteristic of the President's  
shifty thought and evasive habits of  
expression. Does he not really know  
what nullification is? Does he not  
really know what a nullifier, mild or  
strong, does or attempts to do? Let  
the President go to the dictionary:

"Nullification, n. The act of nulli-  
fying, or the resultant effect. (U. S.  
Hist.), the refusal of a State to obey  
an act of Congress, or the doctrine  
that such a refusal is a constitu-  
tional right; especially, the refusal  
of South Carolina to allow certain  
revenue laws of the United States  
to be executed within its borders."

Long before CALHOUN elaborated  
and propounded the hateful doctrine  
of nullification by the assertion of  
State supremacy, JEFFERSON had em-  
ployed the word otherwise. He wrote  
in 1798:

"Where powers are assumed which  
have not been delegated, a nullifica-  
tion of the law is the rightful rem-  
edy."

In the Jeffersonian sense, therefore,  
the Senators denounced by President  
Wilson as nullifiers of his will and  
attempts acts are correctly described.  
They are exercising the rightful rem-  
edy for the assumption at Paris of  
powers which President Wilson de-  
clared to have been delegated to him,  
but which in fact were never dele-  
gated to him either by our Govern-  
ment or by the American people. In  
this sense the "nullifiers" at Wash-  
ington ought to be proud of the title.

But that is not the sense intended  
by the President. He speaks exactly  
as if the opponents of his Article X.  
were seditiously and unconstitution-  
ally endeavoring to overthrow an en-  
actment of the Federal Government,  
as the South Carolina nullifiers un-  
der CALHOUN's teachings tried to do  
in 1832. He rebukes the Senators  
and insults them as if they and not  
he were the assailants of enacted law.  
The extraordinary arrogance of this  
attitude is the only thing which pre-  
vents it from being grotesque in the  
extreme. For the real "nullifier" is  
the very man who is now accusing  
others of attempted nullification. The  
real nullifier is the man who has been  
obsistently striving, for the satisfac-  
tion of his own pride of opinion and  
appetite for intellectual and political  
mastery, to nullify WASHINGTON's  
policy of aloofness from foreign con-

cerns, to nullify the Monroe Doctrine,  
to nullify the Constitution itself by  
means of his Article X. of the cove-  
nant, which he has the continued as-  
surance to represent as the hope of  
the nations and the light of the world.  
It would be almost humorous, we  
repeat, if the state of mind it denotes  
were not so serious a matter.

kill the Armenians" apparently be-  
ing in charge of MUSTAPHA KEMAL  
Pasha, the leader of the new Nation-  
alist party of Turkey.  
In the meantime ANDR. KANOS Ef-  
endi, a shrewd Kurd and Kur-  
distan's representative in the Ottoman  
Senate, has been busy at Paris. He  
says that if an independent Armenia  
is set up Kurdistans will be completely  
cut off from Constantinople and that  
the best way to bring peace and  
progress to Armenia is to make her  
Kurdish neighbor on the east an au-  
tonomous State. But a still stronger  
point and one which is said to have  
made a favorable impression upon  
Great Britain is the geographical  
situation of the new Kurdistan. On  
its northern and western borders it  
would touch an independent Armenia,  
on the east and south Persia and  
Mesopotamia, over both of which the  
British will have control.

No situation could be more nearly  
ideal than this for a new buffer State  
between the British Indian possessions  
and Turkey and Russia or for out-  
cropping the British mastery of the  
Persian Gulf. Kurdistans is an im-  
pervious, or as incapable, of self-gov-  
ernment as Afghanistan and southern  
Persia, which have been playing for  
many years the part of Near East  
buffer States. One unquestioned bless-  
ing of the present agitation is that  
for the time being the Kurd is to  
some extent upon his good behavior.  
But in casting up the advantages that  
Europe should remember that Enver  
Pasha, charged with being one of the  
war's greatest criminals, was crowned  
King of Kurdistan. And it might be  
asked, if the world accepts an inde-  
pendent Kurdistan, must it also ac-  
cept King Enver?

**American Incentive Again.**

Perhaps the man who works hard  
and saves part of his earnings for a  
rainy day, or for the support of his  
family when his death has deprived  
them of his earning power, will al-  
ways be unpopular with the spend-  
thrift and the loafer, who squander  
their own and as much of anybody  
else's as they may lay their hands on.  
Perhaps they will always denounce  
the provident and the thrifty man  
out of part of his savings as long as  
he indulgently permits them to  
whistle it out of him; and then, when  
their welcome is outworn, per-  
haps they will always attempt to get  
still other of his belongings away  
from him by more strenuous means,  
whether under the strong arm of bad  
legislation or the strong arm of brute  
strength.

But this going on the rampage af-  
ter the man who has worked and  
saved, after the business that has  
been well managed and the section  
that has prospered, never can make  
all men or the majority of men pro-  
perous and happy; if persisted in to  
the maximum of its possibilities for  
evil it must make all men poor and  
miserable.

**It Was a Gilbertian Situation.**

According to a statement made in  
the House of Commons a way has  
been found to exempt to a large ex-  
tent the next British Ambassador at  
Washington from the heavy income  
tax which at the present time plagues  
King George's diplomats and public  
servants as much as it does stock  
brokers and other private citizens. It  
is possible to imagine the following  
conversation as having taken place  
between Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr.  
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, the Chancellor  
of the Exchequer, at Number 10  
Downing street:

"Mr. LLOYD GEORGE—As first Lord  
of the Treasury it is my duty of  
course to see that no source of revenue  
is cut off. Therefore I ought to  
increase the salary of the Ambassa-  
dor to America and let you take as  
much of it away from him as you  
can. But, as Prime Minister, it is  
my duty to see that Sir AUCLAND  
GEORGE is in a position to give an  
occasional state dinner in addition  
to paying his bills."

"Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—Sorry to lose  
the cash. But if you say so! Just  
come over here where the First Lord  
of the Treasury won't be able to hear  
you, and we can settle it."

**A New Asiatic Buffer State.**

A press despatch from Constanti-  
nople reports that the Turks are  
greatly agitated over the understand-  
ing which has been reached between  
the Kurds and Armenians. The most  
distressing feature to Constantinople  
of a truce between these two peoples  
is that it is part of the Kurds' plan  
to secure independence and autonomy  
for Kurdistan on the ground of the  
"notoriously bad Administration" of  
Constantinople. To be thus con-  
demned by the Kurds adds the last  
drop to the Turks' cup of bitterness.  
From the information received re-  
garding the recent attacks upon the  
Armenians in Asia Minor and Cilicia  
it might have been surmised that  
some understanding had been reached  
between the Armenians and their for-  
mer persecutors, the Kurds. In the  
past no Armenian massacre was re-  
ported without recording the "barbar-  
ity of the Kurds" and Constantinople  
always endeavored to relieve it  
self of responsibility by placing the  
burden of the atrocities upon the  
"wild, uncivilized Kurdish tribesmen."  
In the reports of the latest persecu-  
tion of the Armenians the Kurds have  
had a very unimportant part, the  
whole conduct of the campaign of  
"killing the Armenian question" by

McKASSO base his opinion that the  
present method of carrying the pistol  
—in the hip pocket—puts the patrol-  
man at a disadvantage when he en-  
counters a criminal? Occasionally a  
policeman is shot by a lawbreaker,  
but we do not recall any case in which  
the officer was the victim of delay in  
drawing. Most of these tragedies  
have resulted from pursuit of law-  
breakers by policemen into narrow  
hallways or cellar ways, in which  
every advantage lay with the quarry.  
Moreover, under the law, the regu-  
lations of the department and the prac-  
tice of the force policemen do not  
shoot except in self-defense or to halt  
a fleeing man who cannot otherwise  
be stopped. A patrolman wants to  
take a prisoner to the station, not to  
send a corpse to the morgue.

Nobody thinks more highly of the  
police than we do; if they need ma-  
chine guns to use in their work by  
all means let them have the best. But  
it has not yet been proved that out-  
side wear for revolvers is necessary.

**When Haircuts Cost a Dollar.**

From LEON WORTHALL, general or-  
ganizer of the Barbers International  
Union, comes the news that:

"The dollar haircut is in sight.  
"The master barbers will have to  
come to it, with the heavy rents, in-  
creased cost of supplies and higher  
wages. It won't go there at once—  
75 cents will probably be the next  
rise, and then 50c."

A dollar is a pretty stiff price to  
pay a barber for cutting your hair the  
way you don't want it cut. Perhaps  
men, slave to convention though he  
is, may be forced to consider the  
possibilities of hairdressing as op-  
posed to haircutting. The prospect  
seems alarming at first glance, but  
necessity may point a way to the  
union of thrift and art.

There is nothing unmanly about  
hair worn long. Trappers and guides,  
fearless men of the woods, appear in  
the movies with flowing locks. Buf-  
falo BILL was not close cropped.  
Sailor men, sometimes even in these  
days wear pig tails.

There is another possibility of es-  
cape from the proliferating barber.  
There must be a good many hun-  
dreds of thousands of men who recall  
with grateful thoughts the comfort of  
a head denuded of hair with clippers.  
Clippers may be bought even by men  
who are not members of the barbers  
union. The operation formerly known  
in some parts of the country as  
"shingling" the head may be revived  
as one of the domestic arts.

The report that somebody in the  
District Attorney's office is trying to  
draw a herring across NICK AR-  
NSTEIN's trail is obviously false. No-  
body in the District Attorney's office  
can find ARNSTEIN's trail to draw a  
herring across it.

VILLA kidnapped an American Mon-  
day, probably to celebrate the forty-  
fifth anniversary of his murderous raid  
on the United States army post at  
Columbus, N. M., a job for which he  
never was punished.

It is hard to see what consolation  
the people of New York can get out  
of the expert testimony that the tele-  
phone system of certain cities in the  
country are almost perfect.

On Sunday Marshal Foss said that  
the League of Nations was a dream.  
On Monday French, British and Ital-  
ian troops were making a military  
demonstration in force in Constanti-  
nople. Theories that suggest melted  
butter are not very efficacious in the  
case of certain civilizations.

WALTER J. TRAVIS declared the fact  
without a parallel, when John W.  
CAMERON of Providence, R. I., in a  
foursome on the Palm Beach links  
made eighteen holes with eighteen  
putts. It was more, proving, as it did,  
that the age of miracles is not yet  
past.

The price of \$224,740.00 which Mr.  
HEDLEY puts on the subway sounds  
reasonable enough. But would that  
include the luxury tax?

Statesmen in London and Paris  
would have a better chance of doing  
"what the American people want," if  
they had some expression, if they had  
some clear idea of what "the Ameri-  
can people" is.

The Envelope.  
The path from my kitchen door, under  
snow and ice congealed,  
Leads down to a broken gate that opens  
into a field.  
Lifting the rusty latch you gaze in at  
a marble court  
Where only the pale snow slves with the  
boreal breeze sport.  
There's a brook that flows from a spring  
in the heart of the forest,  
And a row of marching pines at the white  
field's farthest edge.  
Cold is the earth below, pallid the sun  
in the sky,  
Nothing but snow and ice; the world is  
stark and dead.

But let on a golden day come a flash  
of green  
And a trickle of silver along the bare  
of the gate between,  
And the south wind coming by will car-  
rily swing it wide,  
Revealing to the eye the green of the  
grass under foot,  
Folded in beaded fern, with honey bees to  
crown  
Their old sweet cradle song in the hush  
of the drowsy noon  
And beautiful butterflies with rainbow  
colors gay,  
To fan with their velvet wings the small  
gray gnats away.

So I stand in the gateway now in a shim-  
mer of frosty light,  
And look at the field enclosed in its en-  
velope of white,  
Waiting for March to come with a ringing  
trumpet peal  
Or wind in the treetops tall, and break the  
icy seal.  
That our longing eyes may read the hues  
of joy in the  
Traced in the flowing curves of budding  
blackberry vines,  
With iridescent dew caught in the dim  
net  
Of swollen mist on the hill, and signed  
with a violet.

MINNA JAVINA.

**Policemen's Pistols.**  
If the life of a single member of  
the police force of this town has been  
lost because he could not get at his  
concealed pistol in time to defend  
himself, by all means let the uniform  
regulations be modified so that wea-  
pons shall be worn where they can  
be got at more easily than is now the  
case. Our patrolmen and their com-  
manding officers are men too valuable  
to the community to have their lives  
needlessly imperiled.

**DOGS TAKEN.**

But Children and Italians Excluded  
From This Apartment House.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
I was refused an apartment in New  
York in the first place because I have  
two children—the woman agent, who  
lives on the premises houses and cud-  
dles a large dog—and secondly and  
principally because I am an Italian.

The apartment is a very ordinary  
one, the highest rental being about \$6.  
All nationalities are to be found there  
except Italian. The agent and landlord  
both are German.

Will it be lawful to exclude me for such  
reasons?  
NEW YORK, March 9.

A Benevolent Poet.  
From the London Daily Chronicle.

How many people have ever heard of  
streptococcus or pharyngitis? Yet it was  
by the investigation of the properties and  
effects of these drugs that Sir Thomas  
Fraser, the famous Scottish physician just  
dead, earned much of his professional  
fame. Streptococcus was discovered and  
used as an arrow poison by some saline  
lives of the new life some other deadly  
poisons, a benevolent agent in heart af-  
fections. Pharyngitis is the active prin-  
ciple of the Calabar bean, and was har-  
nessed by Sir Thomas Fraser to useful  
purposes in the treatment of the human  
eye.

**NURSES' PAY.**  
The Adoption of a Salary Schedule  
Fair to All Called For.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Can any of you nurses tell me what is  
the correct fee for a graduate nurse to  
charge nowadays in New York?

I understand that some hospitals  
quote \$7 a day for twenty-four hour  
duty; \$6 for twelve hour duty.

Another quotes \$8 a day and some are  
paying only \$5 to their nurses, while  
nurses who are not attached to any  
institution charge anything from \$5 to  
\$10 a day.

Is there a standard charge? I hear  
there is a good deal of dissimulation  
among both nurses and patients owing  
to the sliding scale in prices and many  
with a uniform charge could be fixed  
according to the kind of work required,  
as, for instance, when a nurse has a  
mother and baby to attend to most  
folks consider this is harder work than  
having only one person to look after.

Why should a nurse doing twelve  
hours duty get less than one who works  
twenty-four hours? From the time she  
arises to go to her patient, usually be-  
fore 6 A. M., until she gets home at night  
she gives at least fourteen hours to her  
work, and the nurse who does twenty-  
four hours duty gets at least two hours  
of duty in the daytime and does not  
have to turn out in all weathers to get  
to and from her patients. Moreover, she  
usually gets much better food than most  
hospitals give to their nurses. Cannot  
some one fix a definite salary, fair alike  
to patient and nurse, so that the patient  
can be sure that she cannot afford to  
call upon a nurse for her services, and  
also that the nurse may not have to  
spend every cent she earns keeping her-  
self in food between calls, paying her  
rent, her laundry, her car fares, buying  
her uniform and meeting many expenses  
unknown to her patients?

I have heard it quoted many times  
that "a nurse's life is ten years." If  
there is any truth in this, how is she  
to save enough in these days to keep  
her, when her working days are over,  
outside of the pittance unless "the  
laborer is considered worthy of his hire"  
and a fair return offered for her ser-  
vices?

NEW YORK, March 9.

**WHAT IS CLEVERNESS?**

Even Those Who Don't Know May  
Try to Acquire It.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
What is cleverness? The dictionary does  
not shed much light. The impression cre-  
ated is that in order to be clever a man  
must be somewhat of a rogue. Macaulay  
said that "though there were many  
clever men in England during the latter  
half of the seventeenth century there  
were only two great creative minds."  
To be clever according to the defini-  
tion of intellect, alertness, skill, doc-  
trine, talent or adroitness, or be nimble,  
handy, skilful, expert, talented, able,  
smart, good natured, amiable or oblig-  
ing. Yet none of these seems quite to  
satisfy.

Now and then a reviewer of plays  
says an actor is clever. What does he  
mean? He repeats the lines he has  
learned. Does the cleverness lie in the  
manner, the gesture, the pose, the voca-  
lization, the facial expression, the move-  
ment of the stage? We say that a man  
is clever when he repeats an anecdote  
well or says something that makes us  
laugh. The fact is that he may be  
merely amusing. Kipling sings:

But the devil shows up as he whooped  
of old:  
"It's clever, but is it art?"  
Carlyle the cynical said that "clever  
men are good, but they are not the  
best."

We encounter a paucity in the supply  
of quotations that might tend to help  
us. Your genial correspondent Arling-  
ton H. Carman offers Charles Kings-  
ley's whimsical classic. That leads us  
to infer that a person cannot be good  
and clever at the same time. It is much  
like the case of the visitor to the cem-  
tery, who, reading on a tombstone, "An  
honest man and a lawyer," mused:  
"There must be two men buried in that  
box." Goodness and cleverness, twin  
sisters of the spirit, as we understand  
the words.

A man, it seems to me, may be bright  
and sparkling as old wine is without  
being a cad, and by the same token a  
cad may be a delightful, daring, popular,  
vivacious, a delightful companion, full  
of the joy of life without being expected  
to violate what we describe as the  
canons of convention. And I presume  
some one will arise to say that a girl  
who is truly clever can, through the  
sheer force of simulation, add to the sum  
of human entertainment and happiness  
and still retain her illusions and be, in  
the Kingsley sense, good. Why eternally  
associate cleverness in women with  
vulgar intrigue, when, fundamentally,  
they do go together at all? As your  
correspondent says, there are so many  
different angles in which to place the  
automobile, aeroplane and submarine are  
that we find scant time for hand holding  
on the front piazza or for the long hours  
in the moonlight on the vine clad hills  
with their invitation to wooing and win-  
ning and to the sweet nothings of yester-  
year.

To do art on a tangent there are two  
kinds of cleverness—the studied and the  
unstudied. The unstudied is, of course,  
the better. The studied, as a substitute  
is preferable to no cleverness at all. Let  
those who aspire to cleverness examine  
the arts and graces, look for the un-  
usual element in every situation, learn  
new phrases, commit to memory vivid,  
wholesome stories, such as the one about  
the buccle officer who received from the  
chief of police in a distant city six pho-  
tographs of a much sought crook, taken at  
different angles and who, inside of his  
twenty-four hours, telegraphed that he  
had arrested five of the men and ex-  
pected to have the sixth in custody be-  
fore nightfall.

Letter writing and conversation are  
popularly supposed to be lost arts. Why  
not revive them? Do not aim to be a  
monologist when you are in company,  
but resolve that at all costs you will not  
be a "wind flower" or as one stricken  
dumb. We may not always be in con-  
sensus with the opinions of the world.  
We may sometimes find ourselves in the  
position of the man who, arising from  
the ground with his face bruised and bat-  
tered and his system generally, like  
Hamlet's time, out of joint, remarked:  
"I never thought he was strong on the  
five points of Calvinism, but he certainly  
has the punch."

In these desultory thoughts I may not  
have contributed a great deal to the  
subject of cleverness, but on the other  
hand I may have established a few  
guideposts along a road which, if fol-  
lowed, may cause you some day to sci-  
tillate in the society of the brilliant—  
the apostle of human ambition and de-  
sire.

JOSEPH HOLLESTER.  
PITTSFIELD, MASS., March 9.

**SIGNS OF A BLIZZARD.**

Be wary of a Warm Rain and a Low  
Barometer in Winter.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:  
Concerning the storm of Friday, March  
6, your editorial article says New York-  
ers were surprised that a cold wave  
should have prevailed. During the warm  
afternoon delirium was freely expressed  
at the forecast sent out from the  
Weather Bureau.

Now this happens to be one of the  
cases in which the verification of a fore-  
cast is almost always certain. The condi-  
tions which make the forecasting of a  
blizzard such as that of March 5 pretty  
certain to be verified are not difficult to  
understand. A layman possessed of or-  
dinary powers of observation should be  
able to make a fairly accurate forecast.  
These conditions are:

An abnormally high winter tempera-  
ture.  
A very low barometer.  
A warm rain with a southerly wind.  
A very cold northwesterly wind will ar-  
rive promptly on time; the lower the  
barometer, the stronger will be the wind.

The freezing blasts first turn the rain  
to sleet, larger frozen drops at first and  
then smaller drops as the fierce wind  
shatters the rain. Snow quickly follows,  
and just as quickly the storm is broken  
into a fine mist by the wind. In the  
condition the snow may remain in the  
air a long time and travel miles before  
it finally begins to drift. The barom-  
eter begins to rise promptly with the  
advance of the northwesterly wind.

The layman may not be the possessor  
of a barometer, but the high winter  
temperature and the warm rain are  
pretty good indications in themselves.  
Weather Bureau records will show that  
forecasts based on these conditions have  
failed in but very few instances in the  
last century years. The recent bliz-  
ard was exactly paralleled January 12,  
1918, and at various other times in the  
last five years.

The only ground for surprise is the  
fact that an intelligent community  
should not have availed itself of the  
knowledge that has been so common  
for many years. It has been prob-  
ably many times. Osgood.

MOUNT VERNON, March 9.

**SIMS CHARGES NAVY  
POLICIES WABBLLED**

Prolonged War Four Months  
and Cost 3,000 Lives  
Daily, He Testifies.

**PRINCIPLES VIOLATED**

Witness Asserts Department  
Was Forced to Follow His Ad-  
vice After Rejecting It.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Rear Ad-  
miral Sims in an opening statement to-  
day before the Senate committee in-  
vestigating his charges that the Navy De-  
partment failed to cooperate fully with  
the Allies during the war outlined the  
specific points on which he based his  
criticism and promised that beginning  
tomorrow he would present evidence in  
support of his contention.

In opening his testimony Admiral  
Sims denied intention of initiating an  
attack on the part of the navy played in  
the war of belittling its efforts, as he  
was "unable adequately to express" his  
admiration for the navy's efforts. His  
criticisms, he said, were directed at the  
policies pursued in the first six months  
of the conflict.

The Admiral told the committee that  
he was not directing his criticisms at  
individuals and reiterated that in call-  
ing attention to what he considered the  
failure of the Navy Department to give  
the Allies full cooperation at first he  
had "nothing to gain and everything to  
lose." Only a high sense of duty as a  
naval officer and solicitude for the  
future naval policy of the country, he  
said, impelled him to point out grave  
mistakes in naval administration.

During the early part of the  
war the department violated funda-  
mental principles of naval warfare. This  
blundering and delapidated the navy  
for four months in his opinion—a  
war that was costing 3,000 lives and  
\$100,000,000 daily.

In the last half of the war were iden-  
tified with recommendations rejected  
during the first six months.

That if the department had proper  
plans when the nation entered the war  
they should have been placed in  
effect once.

That makes, if any were made,  
should be carefully reviewed to avoid  
a future recurrence and to help  
mould future national defence pol-  
icy.

The United States entered the war  
with the navy unprepared, he said, al-  
though war had been a possibility for  
two years and American forces on the  
Atlantic coast had been in a state of  
readiness. Owing to these conditions,  
the witness added, lack of proper organiza-  
tion in the Navy Department and be-  
cause of other factors with which he  
was not familiar, he believed for at least  
six months to throw its full force against  
the enemy.

During this period we pursued a  
policy of vacillation or a hand to mouth  
policy," he declared, "attempting to for-  
mulate our plans from day to day, based  
on an incorrect appreciation of the situa-  
tion."

Referring to the recent naval de-  
cisions, of which the present investi-  
gation is the outgrowth, the Admiral  
said there existed "what the naval ser-  
vice believes to be a deliberate campaign  
of propaganda" aimed at prejudicing  
the case by bringing in "wholly irrelev-  
ant" subjects. As an example, he said,  
his views on the fitness of Admiral Henry B.  
Wilson to be commander in chief of the  
Atlantic fleet had been brought in, per-  
sonal correspondence from him to the de-  
partment on the subject introduced and  
accounts of his remarks with regard to  
"Admiral Wilson's conduct by navy  
wireless to every ship and naval station."

"If the method of making naval  
awards did not affect the morale of the  
navy this instance was certainly calcu-  
lated to do so," he added. "This was  
a manifest outrage against the efficiency  
of the fleet and against Admiral Wilson  
himself as well as against the proper in-  
vestigation of important issues of na-  
tional defence."

**PROSPECTS IMPROVE**